Equal Rights

VOL. XX, No. 6
FIVE CENTS

SATURDAY
MARCH 10, 1934

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
MAR -9 1934
PERIODICAL DIVISION

February 15, 1934

In the crypt of the United States Capitol before the statue to "The Pioneers," the National Woman's Party with forty-five other women's organizations in the District of Columbia paid tribute to Susan B. Anthony's leadership in the movement for Equality for Women, on her birthday, February 15.

Among those who participated, left to right, were: Nina E. Allender, member of the National Council of the National Woman's Party, who presided; Marian W. Clarke, newly-elected Representative in Congress from New York; Adelaide Johnson, who made the monument of Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony; Mrs. Richard Hogue, President of the District of Columbia League of Women Voters; Mary Church Terrell, representing the National Colored Women's Organizations; Franciska Berg, Norwegian Feminist; and Lucy Shaw, a member of the Susan B. Anthony Committee, National Woman's Party.

Equal Rights

OFFICIAL ORGAN
of the
National Woman's Party
Capitol Hill,
Washington, D. C.
Phone, Atlantic 1210
Published Weekly
at 19 West Chase Street,
Baltimore, Md.
Phone, Vernon 3279

Edith Houghton Hooker . . . . Editor

Emilie A. Doetsch . . . Managing Editor

Dora G. Ogle . . . Business Manager

ASSOCIATE EDITORS:

Nina E. Allender
Zoe Beckley
Ruby A. Black
Lucia Chamberlain
Phyllis Duganne
Ernestine Evans
Rose Feld
Zona Gale
Helen Davenport Gibbons
Rebecca Hourwich
Ruth Hale
Inez Haynes Irwin
Ada Davenport Kendall
Muna Lee
Alma Lutz
Hazel MacKaye
Edna St. Vincent Millay
Ruth Pickering
Alice Rohe
Maryse Rutledge
Miriam Finn Scott
Doris Stevens
Sophie Trendwell
Brenda Ueland
Mary Winsor

Entered as second-class matter at Postoffice, Baltimore, Md., under Act March 3, 1879.

Subscription, $2.00 a Year

Foreign Subscription, $2.50

OFFICERS OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

Chairman National Council, Sarah T. Colvin, 1175 Davern Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota.
Vice-Chairmen,
Florence Bayard Hilles, Del.
Gail Laughlin, Me.
Anita Pollitzer, S. C.
Secretary, Rebekah Greathouse, D. C.
Treasurer, Laura Berrien, D. C.
Congressional Chairman, Maud Younger, Cal.
Parliamentarian, Emma A. Fox, Mich.

Edwina Austin Avery, D. C.
Nina E. Allender, D. C.
Mrs. Dwight Clark, D. C.
Mrs. Merritt O. Chance, D. C.
Bertha W. Fowler, Colo.
Elsie Hill, Conn.
Inez Haynes Irwin, N. Y.
Edith Houghton Hooker, Md.
Elizabeth T. Kent, Calif.
Alma Lutz, N. Dak.
Burnita S. Matthews, Miss.
Lola Maverick Lloyd, Ill.
Mary A. Murray, N. Y.
Dora G. Ogle, Md.
Alice Paul, N. J.
Elizabeth Selden Rogers, N.Y.
Jane Norman Smith, N. Y.
A. Marguerite Smith, Mass.
Doris Stevens, N. Y.
Mrs. John Jay White, N. Y.
Margaret Whittemore, Calif.
Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, D. C.
Mrs. Valentine Winters, Ohio
Maud Younger, Calif.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

Annual Dues	**$10.00**
Associate Members	**$1.00**
Subscribing Members	**$3.00**
Founders	**$100.00**
Life Members	**$1,000.00**
Endowers	**$5,000.00**
Sustainers	**$5,000.00**

OBJECT OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

The object of this organization shall be to secure for women complete equality with men under the law and in all human relationships.

THE LUCRETIA MOTT AMENDMENT

"Men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

[Senate Joint Resolution Number 1]
[House Joint Resolution Number 1]

Introduced in the Senate March 10, 1933, by SENATOR JOHN G. TOWNSEND, Delaware.

Introduced in the House March 9, 1933, by REPRESENTATIVE LOUIS LUDLOW, Indiana.

It Can Be Done

HEARTIEST congratulations go out with this issue of EQUAL RIGHTS to Sara B. Cummings, Chairman of the Philadelphia Branch of the National Woman's Party.

Mrs. Cummings is the winner of the prize of twenty-five dollars offered by Mary Winsor, associate editor of EQUAL RIGHTS, to the person sending in the greatest number of new subscriptions between March 1, 1933, and March 1, 1934. Mrs. Cummings sent in a total of 29 subscriptions, four more than the next highest total—achieved by Lillie Miccum, Chairman of the Membership Committee of the Government Workers' Council.

Altogether 166 new subscriptions were received during the year as the result of efforts inspired by Miss Winsor's generosity. Mrs. Cummings, with characteristic devotion to the aims and ideals of the Woman's Party, announces that she will use the money in furthering the work of the Party in her own State. Miss Winsor, like Mrs. Cummings, is a Pennsylvanian.

How glorious if the splendid example set by Mrs. Cummings and Mrs. Miccum should inspire others to go and do likewise so that in another year we should realize the dream of our National Chairman, Sarah T. Colvin: "Every member of the Party a subscriber to EQUAL RIGHTS!" It can be done. Will you help?

The Menace of Interstate Labor Compacts

LAST year Massachusetts manufacturers initiated a movement for uniform labor legislation in the eastern industrial States. Massachusetts, crippled economically by her special labor legislation for women, was seeking a way out. Suggestions for a moratorium on or a repeal of this legislation aroused the bitter opposition of the American Federation of Labor and welfare organizations. Politicians could not afford to antagonize the American Federation of Labor and therefore Massachusetts appealed to other States to join her in regulating the labor of women and children.

Representatives of seven northeastern States—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island—met recently at the State House in Boston to draft labor bills to be presented to their respective Legislatures. These bills put restrictions on child labor and regulate the hours of all workers in certain industries; they class women with minors under a mandatory minimum wage ruling and prohibit the employment of women between 10 P. M. and 6 A. M. in manufacturing, mercantile, and mechanical establishments.

One of the representatives, Charlotte Carr, Commissioner of Labor and Industries of Pennsylvania, unsuccessfully urged that men be included in the minimum wage regulations. Her plea was opposed on the ground that organized labor is not in favor of minimum wage limits for men. Labor men refuse to be hampered by such legislation because they say that the minimum becomes the maximum. They do not, however, mention the opportunities this freedom from regulation gives them to undercut women. Nor do they mention that employers prefer to deal with workers who are unencumbered with legal restrictions.

In this matter of minimum wage legislation, little consideration has been given to the wishes of thousands of working women. Women have found that minimum wage laws which apply to them and not to men operate to their disadvantage. In States enforcing minimum wage legislation for women, men have undercut the minimum and women have lost their jobs. The question then follows, Shall women go without paid work and be hungry in order to make jobs for men and to satisfy the vanity of theorists and so-called philanthropists who like to frame for them what they call protective legislation? Working women know the answer. They want work on the same terms as men. They want the opportunity to bargain for their labor.

To class women with minors in labor legislation is an insult to women. It assumes that an adult woman is worth the same wage and is capable of the same work as a child. Can fair-minded men and women countenance such an assumption in interstate compacts?

If women are prohibited from night work in certain industries, it means that thousands of women will lose their jobs and will be unable to get day work. They will starve unless the States put them on their welfare lists.

Women must demand a fair deal in interstate labor compacts or sink back into economic dependence. They will never be free from the menace of special labor legislation until the Equal Rights Amendment becomes part of the Federal Constitution.

Susan B. Anthony's Birthday in the National Capitol

ON the one hundred and fourteenth anniversary of Susan B. Anthony's birthday, over forty-five women's organizations in the District of Columbia, invited by the National Woman's Party, joined in a ceremony at the National Capitol, before the monument which memorializes the pioneers of the Woman Movement — Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony.

The ceremony took on an official aspect because of the tributes of women Representatives in Congress, the participation of the Marine Band Orchestra, and the fact that the presidents of leading organizations spoke in praise of the great pioneer woman leader.

The program, dignified and beautiful, was perhaps of special significance in that everyone cooperated whole-heartedly in making possible this memorial service to the great "Directing General of the Woman Movement," who for more than half a century labored steadfastly for complete emancipation for women. Capitol authorities, at the request of Virginia E. Jenckes, Representative from Indiana, installed special lighting in the crypt of the building. Mr. Shaffer, a well-known Washington florist, furnished tall, graceful palms which, grouped near the white marble monument, made an impressive setting for the ceremony.

DURING the playing of the "Adagio Elegiaque" by the Marine Band Orchestra, presidents of the women's organizations, bearing floral tributes, passed before the statue in reverence. After the Marine Band number, a solo, "There is no Death," was sung by Ruby Smith Stahl.

Nina Allender, member of the National Council of the Woman's Party, presided. In calling on the first speaker of the afternoon, Mrs. Allender said: "No battle can successfully be fought by others. A woman in Congress, imbued with the Feminist's point of view, is the realization of Miss Anthony's dream; but Miss Anthony did not dream, so it is better to say, the result of her masterly planning. Mrs. Allender then introduced Representative Virginia E. Jenckes, who said:

"The vision of Susan B. Anthony, who unceasingly pioneered for fifty years that the doors might be opened for other women, was the first guide-post for all women in the desire to assume their responsibility in public service.

"I pay tribute today as a Member of Congress to the memory of Susan B. Anthony and her associates. To them should go the credit of bringing a woman's viewpoint into national affairs, and we women who are privileged to render public service are inspired and guided by the ideals of Susan B. Anthony."

Marian W. Clarke, newly-elected Representative from New York, who was the next speaker, told of having spent her early life in a suffrage State, and of taking her right to vote for granted, as she had cast her first vote in Wyoming when she was twenty-one, just like her brother, and it was not until she married and came East to live, that she realized that women had that right in only a few of the States. When this fact was brought home to her, Mrs. Clarke continued, she realized that she owed a great debt to Susan B. Anthony.

IN introducing the next speaker, Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, President of the District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. Allender said: "The Federation of Women's Clubs of the United States is one of the most powerful organized influences in the country. When the Federation years ago declared for Woman Suffrage, it was considered so important a gain that a delegation called upon the President of the United States to acquaint him of the fact that this great organizaion was back of the Suffrage Movement. This delegation, at that time, was led by Mrs. Harvey Wiley. It is gratifying and most fitting that Mrs. Wiley, as Chairman of the District Federation of Women's Clubs, should represent this organization today."

Mrs. Wiley then expressed the great debt which women—organized and unorganized — owe to Susan B. Anthony, whose life was consecrated to work for the advancement of her sex.

In introducing Mrs. Richard Hogue, President of the District of Columbia League of Women Voters, Mrs. Allender said: "The League of Women Voters is the lineal descendant of the National Woman's Suffrage Association, of which Miss Anthony was an early president, and under whose auspices the amendment to the Constitution which Miss Anthony sponsored was introduced. Mrs. Hogue made a plea for the voteless women of the District of Columbia, saying that she felt women should go on with the work of emancipation until women in the District of Columbia were entitled to vote."

ESTHER MORTON SMITH brought from the Society of Friends a tribute of admiration, respect and affection for the spirit of Susan B. Anthony who, she said, possessed a strong purpose, a high courage, and the vision without which men and nations perish. She also quoted from a poem written to Susan B. Anthony by Willliam Lloyd Garrison these two lines—

"A faith that faced all adverse fortune down,
A courage that in trial never failed."

In introducing Mrs. Dwight Clark, member of the National Council of the Woman's Party, who had been chosen by the Woman's Party to lay the wreath and pay a tribute from this organization, Mrs. Allender reminded her hearers that the National Woman's Party was founded for one purpose only—to secure the Amendment to the Constitution which gave women the right to vote. The National Woman's Party, Mrs. Allender said, "from the time it was organized worked for this purpose. The National Woman's Party also gave this statue of Miss Anthony and her colleagues, Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, to the National Capitol. Today, the National Woman's Party is working to further the great plan of complete equality which Miss Anthony sponsored. Mrs. Clark, who will speak for our organization, brings to the work not only a practical appreciation of its needs but a quality of high idealism."

MRS. CLARK, on behalf of the Woman's Party, said:

"It is fitting that we women of today should pay reverent and grateful tribute to that pioneer woman of yesterday, Susan B. Anthony, who in her day had the prophetic vision to project that new freedom for women which we have as yet won only in part. Those sturdy founders of our Republic had the hardihood to declare in vaguely worded phrase that men are born free and equal. It must have been their intent to say that men and women should be born free and have the right to become equal. It remains for the Twentieth Century to fulfill the promise of the Eighteenth. In this day of the New Deal our national faith has been recently reaffirmed in words from high office in the promise of the more abundant life for all. Surely within this spacious concept of social justice there is room for men and women to stand together and go forward hand-in-hand when women have attained their full equality, not only in political but also in their civil, social and economic rights. As though we were surrounded by the presence of an invisible company of those men and women who all through the ages have nobly sacrificed for the triumph of eternal justice — in the unity of that spirit, with high hope and consecrated devotion, I bring this tribute to commemorate Susan B. Anthony on behalf of the National Woman's Party and our leader—Alice Paul."

Mrs. William John Cooper, President of the Washington Branch of the Association of American University Women, in placing her floral tribute, read from the bulletin of her association this call to action:

"The life of Susan B. Anthony should mean something to this and future generations. During February, when we celebrate the birthdays of Washington and Lincoln, let us call attention to a third great Emancipator, Susan B. Anthony, a pioneer in securing legal rights for women, and perhaps the greatest woman of the past century. Some day Miss Anthony will be established in her proper place in American history, but women must work to put her there."

DR. IZORA SCOTT, National Legislative Chairman of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, spoke of the close friendship between Frances Willard and Susan B. Anthony. She read a tribute from Miss Willard to her co-worker.

Mary Church Terrell, long a worker in the movement for equality between men and women, represented the National Colored Women's Organizations. Mrs. Terrell paid a beautiful tribute to Susan B. Anthony who had fought, she said, for the rights of Negro women as well as the rights of all women.

Mrs. A. J. Driscoll, who had been appointed by Dr. Ballou to represent the Public Schools of the District, spoke of the fact that Susan B. Anthony had begun her work as a school teacher, working from the very beginning for equal recognition of women in all educational fields, and for Equal Rights for both young women students and women teachers. Students of the Chevy Chase School of the District of Columbia brought a floral tribute which was placed on the statue by Helen Heydt of New York, one of the senior students.

Rose Arnold Powell, who for years has been working to see that Miss Anthony's birthday is commemorated fittingly, now Chairman of the Susan B. Anthony Committee of the National Woman's Party, in a stirring speech, said in part:

"The last command of the great General of the Woman Movement was, 'The fight must not cease. You must see that it does not stop.'

"Where there is a fight, there is an issue. What was the issue? The greatest issue in the world was then and is now, 'Are women people?' The man-minded members of the Supreme Court of these United States in a recent test case handed down a decision which indicated that women have not yet broken into the human race. Let us re-dedicate ourselves today to our unfinished business.

"With the life stories of our noble pioneer women to inspire us, let us carry on until government of all the people, by all the people, for all the people shall be established throughout the earth."

ADELAIDE JOHNSON, a friend of Miss Anthony's, who made the marble of Susan B. Anthony in Miss Anthony's home, and later made the statue of "The Pioneers"—Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony—which stands in the Capitol, was the last speaker. Mrs. Johnson has made it possible, said Mrs. Allender, for thousands to pay tribute as to a shrine of freedom and justice.

Mrs. Johnson then spoke on Miss Anthony's invincible leadership. Her speech is given in full on another page.

At the close of the stirring addresses, while the Marine Band Orchestra played, the wreaths and flowers brought by the other participating organizations in the District of Columbia were placed on the statue by the representatives of these groups, included among whom were: The Political Study Club, Zonta Club, Women's City Club, National League of American Penwomen, District of Columbia Branch of the Association of American University Women, District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs, District of Columbia League of Women Voters, Women's Christian Temperance Union, Women's Bar Association of the District of Columbia, Women's Club of Chevy Chase, National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People, Washington Kindergarten Teachers, Twentieth Century Club, Washington Club, Child Study Club of Wesley Heights, Seymour Club, Ladies of the Auxiliary of the District of Columbia Fire Department, District of Columbia Auxiliary to the Woman's National Sabbath Alliance, Women's Auxiliary to the Railway Mail Association, Rowac Club, Aid Association for the Blind of the District of Columbia, Mira McCoy Andrews Day Nursery, Sunshine and Community Society, Drama Club, William H. Beck Circle No. 4, Ladies of the G. A. R.; Delphian Society—Alpha Zeta, Delta Sigma, and Gamma Chapters; National, Literary and Music Society, Women's Guild of American University, Housekeepers' Alliance, Excelsior Literary Club, Ivriah Women's Society, Marietta Park Women's Club, Chapters G and H of the P. E. O., the Bank Women's Club, Clover Club and the Capitol Hill History Club.

The Import of the Woman Movement

Speech Delivered by Adelaide Johnson, in the Capitol, at the Monument to the Founders of the Woman Movement of the World, on Susan B. Anthony's Birthday, February 15, 1934

(Miss Johnson is the sculptor of the monument)

TODAY we are privileged to honor ourselves by paying tribute to Susan B. Anthony on this anniversary of her birth. Invincible leader, first of the few of such hosts as never before moved to one call, the uprise of woman. A Leader for more than a half century in the crusade of half the human race. Mother of the whole—demanding individual liberty.

Susan B. Anthony, the most persecuted at the beginning, the most honored at the end, of any other human being within the span of one life time.

I might entertain you with reminiscences, as we were intimate friends for more than twenty years, the friendship beginning in 1886, but to give light or information is my role. This monument was not made for entertainment, but as an immortal record of the mightiest thing in the evolution of humanity that has taken place since the dawn of mind in the brute, for the revolution embodied in the woman movement represents the potentiality if not yet the dawn of ethics in the human race.

The awakening of woman is the Central and Supreme fact in the world of today, notwithstanding the temporary eclipse by the tragic fact of man murdering man. To platitudinize is not to eulogize so great a character as Susan B. Anthony. Instead I choose to give you briefly the purport of her life and masterful leadership of a movement which was without precedent.

TO realize this you must know that never before the movement that resulted from that call at Seneca Falls in 1848 had there been a sustained demand for liberty, that is individual liberty, freedom *to become*—for the human unit regardless of sex.

All former revolutions were revolts of group against group, or against tyranny within nations, or of nations against the aggression of other nations, with precedents since time immemorial, *but our movement was a revolt with equal reason to be and claim upon every nation, every race upon the face of our Globe, as women compose the half of each.*

IT belittles not, nor does it lessen our reverence to say in our own country—with parallels in all countries—George Washington hailed, honored and beloved as the "Father of His Country," was but a conventional revolutionist, leading a rebellion against monarchical tyranny, a form of rebellion with precedents back into unrecorded time. Or to say, Abraham Lincoln, great master spirit of the nineteenth century, so great in spiritual personality that his successful guidance

of the destiny of our nation through a supreme crisis has made him a world figure for example and inspiration, was but the Emancipator of a small portion of a race from physical slavery, and even the rescuing of the union is but the story of *one* nation. The Woman Movement for the liberation of half of humanity was a rebellion against the most formidable tyranny possible to any portion of humanity—the tyranny of sex. A Revolution had been begun, a directing general was an inevitable necessity. To this situation, this need, responded the tall Quaker girl, Susan B. Anthony, whom the great Channing later called "The Napoleon of the Woman Movement," and of whom later yet, the editor Arthur Brisbane said, "there never was a nobler, more unselfish soldier of the human race. The world might well have wept, had that child been born a boy instead of being Susan B. Anthony."

THUS as Leader of the infant Woman Movement which was verily unprecedented, with implications impossible in any past revolution or of repetition in the future, came Miss Anthony. Every century and every country have produced great individual women as rulers and otherwise. To go no further back, England's two greatest reigns were the Elizabethan and Victorian. From Salerno, Italy, where women were admitted to the medical schools for a thousand years, noted physicians came. In earlier centuries from Bologna came famous learned women. Each country has supplied its quota of such evidence of woman's inherent capacity to rise. And an actual movement for Equal Rights was begun during the French Revolution. The proposer of seventeen articles and propounder of their justice experienced Equal Rights to the guillotine, with which that movement perished, but it was at Seneca Falls, New York, 1848, that began the first movement to succeed. That did not die, but grew until for the first time in human history a cause reached every country and expanded to every field of endeavor.

This crusade was made with but one weapon—*a Righteous Idea*—the right of the human unit to freedom. Suffrage, the struggle which was so prolonged and made so spectacular by the opposition, was but one item, and became impinged upon the mass mind but will pass, as mere processes pass, as the mightier thing "Equal Rights," freedom of the human unit, becomes established.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY, whose birth we celebrate today, was perhaps the one leader or general of all time who experienced the extremes of persecution and adulation during the span of a lifetime. For decades she suffered every form of contumely from the class in position and power to whom she had to make appeal.

She was pelted and driven from the platform when speaking, and experienced mob attack from the rabble. She was arrested for casting a ballot, and at her trial she made famous and grand Woman's Militancy in her defiance and refusal to submit to the law of a pretending nation, a Government founded upon and established by a war for "No Taxation Without Representation."

Miss Anthony — always majestic in bearing.

Miss Anthony—the most perfectly, because always appropriately, gowned woman I have ever known.

Miss Anthony—the unimpeachable in every act and aspect of life and its conduct.

EVEN as late as 1874, a telegram was sent over the country and published by the ever-ready press, saying, "Miss Anthony stalked down the aisle with faded alpaca dress to the top of her boots, blue cotton umbrella, and white cotton gloves, perched herself on the platform, crossed her legs, pulled out her snuff box and passed it around. On the platform were Mrs. Stanton and other noted women, all dressed in unmentionables, cut bias, and smoking penny drab cigars. Susan was quite drunk." Such libels typified the attacks from without. There were also all the tortures of scorn and ostracism.

In contrast, less than a quarter of a century later the same Rochester that hissed her from the platform in the sixties opened its newspaper columns wide in praise to "Our Beloved Susan." Two thousand hands grasped by the "Grand Old Woman."

Still another paper put it, "She had come to stand before her audiences like a vision of the spirit of prophecy, so imbued with her unselfish longing, that the Angel of the Covenant who has held up her hands and kept her from fainting revealed her as the unselfish representative of her great idea.

"Well may we love and reverence her, for she has given to us all that was hers, and crowned the giving with herself."

ALL Rochester was "at her feet," then, but then also all the world had arrived "at her feet."

This arrival of recognition was culminatingly evidenced at the quinquennial sessions of the International Council of Women, first at Chicago in 1893, in London in 1899, and at Berlin in 1904.

Susan B. Anthony was the dominant figure by virtue of her great historical significance which was well sustained by her splendid personality on these surpassing occasions. Ladies and gentlemen, this is not hearsay, I was present.

Thus, even if any others may have experienced the extremes of vilification and recognition, during life, in their own country, our statement holds true, for Susan B. Anthony's recognition was not only national but international.

The very titles given to our leader by her illustrious contemporaries indicate the two extremes within her that meet in master souls. . . Militancy and Christ-likeness.

A poem to "Our Maiden Mars" was written to her on her fiftieth birthday by John Hooker and read at its celebration by Isabella Beecher Hooker.

IN her other or Christlike aspect, she was called "The Sir Galahad in search of the Holy Grail," and by the eminent divine, Dr. H. W. Thomas of Chicago, designated as "Saint of Liberty," so much like the Christ.

Lightly we listen to the words "a half century," they somehow sound well, but how many can even remotely grasp such a toil of Calvary of a half hundred years as was hers. No word of Susan B. Anthony can be complete without a culmination in the two initiators of the woman movement, Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton. These three form a unique historic unit in the nature of a Trinity, the one of which could not have done her work without the other. They became the embodiment of an idea. Of this trinity, Susan B. Anthony, peerless as an erect monolith reaching skyward out on the desert, whither humanity might journey as to a shrine, will forever stand, alone, at the end of an age that produced her and her great contemporaries. Certain it is beyond chance of a doubt, the country where started the woman movement, the one universal movement for humanity's rescue from its savage self, will have a unique and undisputed distinction in the annals of history.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY was the chief and invincible leader for years, more than fifty, of that movement.

In thinking of Susan B. Anthony and her mission, one may think in terms of imponderable forces that unceasingly proceed with their mighty operations in obedience to and in fulfillment of immutable laws regardless of the smallness of unevolved humans with their failures and interpretations.

As was her character and mission, Susan B. Anthony's face is a masterful, patrician face, struck as from a mint of aspiring centuries.

In conclusion, let me say that perhaps the National Woman's Party in placing this monument in our Capitol where "they who have rendered signal service to the Nation," are admitted, perhaps did not realize that in that act they were placing an everlasting jewel in their own crown of service.

The Case for Women Jurors

By Alma Lutz,
Member of the National Council and Chairman of the Literature Committee of the Woman's Party

(*This is the second and final instalment of this article; the first appeared in last week's* EQUAL RIGHTS)

THERE is absolutely no case against jury service for women. The testimony from States where women are eligible for jury duty is heartily in favor. Prominent judges and lawyers agree that women make capable, satisfactory jurors, that they are not swayed by emotion nor prejudice, and that they make a conscientious effort to decide a case on its merits. They do not feel that women are out of their element on a jury, but feel rather that their presence is of great help in administering justice. They find women willing to serve. They believe that women raise the intelligence level of a jury. To quote Judge Florence E. Allen again, "Women on juries double our chances of getting good juries. . . . New sources of intelligence are opened up and intelligence is surely needed on a jury."

The ruling of the highest court in Minnesota stands out as a challenge to the 27 recalcitrant States: "In the selection of jurors to pass upon the liberty and property of women as well as men, there must be no discrimination against women."

OPINIONS.

Judge John E. Martineau, United States District Court, Little Rock, Arkansas:

"For a number of years women have served on our juries, and, in my opinion, they have made capable and satisfactory jurors."

Judge Georgie P. Bullock, Superior Court, Los Angeles, California:

"THE advent of women as jurors has come about not as a concession to women as members of a sex, but in recognition of their rights and duties as citizens. It is a sign of progress and is an aid to justice. *Women make good jurors. Many of our better attorneys try to see that some women are on the jury in each trial they conduct.* There are many cases, including those dealing with family matters, personal injuries, and other complications of the human relation in which their presence on the jury tends to aid in the rendering of a just verdict."

Judge Theresa Meikle, Municipal Court, San Francisco, California:

"In California, the use of woman jurors has become a common practice. Experience has removed any prejudice that might have existed in the years prior to their use. In fact, under certain circumstances, a jury made up entirely of women has been considered more fully to meet the requirements of particular cases, and in no case has attention been called to the failure of women jurors to meet satisfactorily the requirements of the Court and interpret properly the evidence and apply the facts in accordance with the law."

Robert H. Richards, Wilmington, Delaware, one of the leading Constitutional lawyers of the State:

"After women became eligible for jury service in this State, they served on juries to some extent and, so far as I had an opportunity to observe, there was no difference between the quality of their service as jurors and the service of men in the same capacity. So far as I could observe, they were just as good jurors, but I cannot say that they were any better."

Hugh M. Morris, Former Judge, United States District Court, Wilmington, Delaware:

"WITH possibly one exception all women jurors with whom I have come in contact have served with ability and with due appreciation of the work in which they were engaged."

Judge F. Dickinson Letts, Supreme Court of the District of Columbia:

"I am able to say that, in my judicial work here, and in my experience on the bench in the State of Iowa, I have found that women are capable and otherwise as satisfactory jurors as are the men."

Judge Rufus E. Foster, United States Circuit Court, New Orleans, Louisiana:

"I see no reason why an intelligent, educated woman should not be as satisfactory for jury service as a man. Any inconvenience that might result from the handling of a mixed jury could be easily overcome in each case as it arises."

Judge Ben C. Dawkins, United States District Court, Monroe, Louisiana:

"I had the opportunity of sitting in Detroit, Michigan, some years ago, where both grand and petit juries had a considerable number of women as members. My observation of the work of the women on both the grand and petit juries there was that it was entirely satisfactory."

Judge Charles C. Simons, United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Detroit, Michigan:

"I had about five years' experience with women jurors while I was a District Judge. I should say on the whole that the presence of women on the jury neither raised nor lowered the quality of the jury. We found the women jurors very conscientious and taking their work somewhat more seriously than did the men."

Judge Edward F. Waite, United States District Court, Minneapolis, Minnesota:

"In respect to general intelligence, patience, attention, regard for the court's instructions, and conscientious endeavor to determine the facts according to the evidence, I have found, so far as I can discover from the bench, the average woman juror in no wise inferior to the average man."

Leslie L. Anderson, Attorney, Minneapolis, Minnesota:

"I SHOULD feel it impossible to get a fair trial without women on the jury. I feel safer with them there. I think they particularly appreciate character in a witness or a lawyer. They are a little removed from the hard cold facts of materialism and business. Their thinking covers certain angles of problems that most men might neglect. They express themselves verbally in most cases as wanting to do what is fair and just and right, whatever that may mean in a lawsuit, so that I feel a desire to mete out justice rather than just to countenance certain types of business practice. For myself, I feel that they generally put me on my guard to protect more cautiously the dignity and the decency of the court room more than men might do."

Judge John B. Sanborn, United States Circuit Court of Appeals, St. Paul, Minnesota:

"I was a trial judge in the State court for three years and in the Federal court for seven years. During virtually all of that time, the juries in both courts were composed of both men and women. As far as my observation goes, sex has very little to do with the quality of service rendered by jurors. The truth is that the jury system works excellently, regardless of the sex of jurors, where care is taken to secure persons of good character, intelligence and sound judgment, and that it works poorly where the unintelligent and uninformed are drawn as jurors."

Judge Kimbrough Stone, United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Kansas City, Missouri:

"I know of no reason why there should be any distinction in merit between men and women jurors."

Judge Grey Fake, United States District Court, Newark, New Jersey:

"Personally, I have never been able to distinguish any marked difference between the male and female viewpoints since logic knows no sex."

William Langer, Governor of North Dakota, Bismarck, North Dakota:

"Practicing attorneys feel that jury service for women has been a success in this State. In fact, if anything, *I believe they are a trifle more conscientious than men, and in my opinion make very good and capable jurors.*"

Judge George P. Hahn, United States District Court, Toledo, Ohio:

"I am decidedly of the opinion that women as jurors have been a great success. Like men, they have certain advantages and disadvantages. Men can decide some cases better than women, and the converse is true. But I have found them to be fair and patient and I would regret it very much if the law were changed so as to deny women the right to sit as jurors. The one great advantage which they have over the men is that they do not need to leave a business to serve as jurors and therefore they are more patient and willing to serve."

Judge Clarence H. Gilbert, Circuit Court of Oregon, Portland, Oregon:

"I feel that it is an excellent provision which we have in Oregon, giving women Equal Rights and responsibilities with men as to serving on juries. My experience satisfies me that they discharge the responsibility equally as well as men. It is certainly good training for citizenship and for the increased responsibilities which seem to be continually coming to the women of the Nation."

Judge James A. Fee, United States District Court, Portland, Oregon:

"Based upon my experience as trial judge in the State courts of Oregon, I would say that if the selection of women as jurors were properly controlled, as it should be with men also, they make capable and satisfactory jurors. The relative success of women as jurors depends, however, upon the principles of selection and control."

Judge Albert D. McDade, Court of Common Pleas, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania:

"Women jurors decide the facts without regard to who is plaintiff or who is defendant, whether it be man, woman or corporation, and they refrain from deciding any question of fact on a basis of sympathy or prejudice either in favor or against any person or corporation."

Judge Harry S. McDevitt, Court of Common Pleas, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania:

"I see little difference in the reactions of men and women jurors. In cases where dollars and cents are involved, they are about on a par. In criminal cases, where violence enters into the crime, the women are more inclined to convict than the men. Some years ago, when women first served as jurors, I was skeptical, but, as in all other things, they seem to have fallen in line. If there is a palpable and noticeable difference from my vantage point of observation, it is in the seriousness with which the women take their jobs. Men serve as a matter of course, have a take-it-for-granted attitude and are often listless and apparently disinterested. Women take their jury duty really as a duty, and go at it accordingly. They listen attentively and apparently interestedly, and, I am told, hold out tenaciously for their verdicts."

Judge Jeremiah E. O'Connell, Superior Court of Rhode Island, Providence, Rhode Island:

"I believe that in the long run the service of women jurors will work out satisfactorily. Jury service is educational, which will enable women to appreciate and understand the problems of others and thereby the better enable them to solve their own. *But to be successful, such service should be compulsory rather than optional, with excuse from service, of course, as in the case of men, for any legitimate and proper reason."*

J. Stanley Webster, United States District Judge, Spokane, Washington:

"I was Judge of the Superior Court of the State of Washington for Spokane County for a number of years prior to the time when women were made eligible for jury service, and I was still on that bench after women took up service in the Court. By reason of that experience I feel that I am qualified to express an opinion concerning the performance of jury duty by women. *I have no hesitation in saying that, in my judgment, women make acceptable, capable and satisfactory jurors.* They took their responsibilities seriously and I feel that their verdicts were characterized by good sense and a fine spirit of fair play."

Judge John J. Gregory, Circuit Court, Milwaukee, Wisconsin:

"I am happy to say that in my personal contact with jurors since women have been granted the right to serve upon juries, I have found that most women make attentive, conscientious, and intelligent triers of fact. It is my observation that most women jurors have a highly developed sense of their responsibilities, and approach the work with every desire to perform their duties as citizens in a most conscientious manner."

Press Comment

Marie Jenney Howe, Feminist, Dies

The New York Times, March 2, 1934.

HARMON-ON-HUDSON, N. Y., March 1.—Mrs. Marie Jenney Howe, biographer of George Sand, suffrage leader and for a number of years a minister in the Unitarian Church, died of heart disease in her sleep early yesterday morning in her home here, Shadow Edge.

Mrs. Howe was the wife of Frederic Clemson Howe, consumers' counsel for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and former Immigration Commissioner under President Wilson. He was in Washington at her death, but returned immediately. She was 63 years old.

Only a few contemporary American women have lived as full or as varied a life as did Mrs. Howe. She was a member of an old New York family and was born in Syracuse, daughter of the late Colonel and Mrs. E. S. Jenney.

Her early training was at the Dobbs Ferry (N. Y.) Preparatory School, from which she went to the Meadville Theological Seminary in Pennsylvania. During the years she was at the seminary she met Mr. Howe. Seven years after she was graduated from Meadville they were married.

On leaving the seminary, Mrs. Howe became pastor of the First Unitarian Church of Sioux City, Iowa. She was later pastor of the First Church of Des Moines. At the time she was one of the few women pastors in the United States.

She left Des Moines to be married to Mr. Howe, and for several years the couple lived in Cleveland, where Mrs. Howe was active in the Consumers' League and where she interested herself in woman suffrage. From 1909 until the beginning of the World War she was active in the movement.

She was one of the founders and early vice-presidents of the New York State Suffrage League, and for several years captain of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District division of the New York City Woman Suffrage Party. . . . .

Under Mrs. Howe's leadership the district became known as the "Fighting Twenty-fifth." She later joined the militant wing of the suffrage movement and became New York City chairman of the National Woman's Party.

Ill health and the success of the suffrage movement finally brought Mrs. Howe into semi-retirement. She continued, however, to interest herself in social movements, women's organizations and in the social work of her husband. She was one of his strongest supporters and an adviser during the years that he was Immigration Commissioner of New York.

After the World War, somewhat improved in health, Mrs. Howe went to Europe with her husband. There she became interested in the life of the writer Aurore Dupin, whose pen name was George Sand. She later told friends that she had no intention of becoming a writer, but that the misunderstood character of the woman writer attracted her. Mrs. Howe said she felt that she, married and a preacher of the gospel, would be heard where others might fail in rectifying misapprehensions as to George Sand.

In 1927 she published her first book, "George Sand, the Search for Love." Two years later she published "The Intimate Journal of George Sand," a translation of the "Journal Intime" offered to the French public some years earlier. It presented for the first time to English readers an unusual portion of George Sand's private papers.

The efforts on the behalf of George Sand rounded out the life of Mrs. Howe, who to her friends was considered among the unusual women of her time. In recent years she continued to interest herself in social and international problems, but her illness kept her confined to a large extent to her home. When her husband took over his new position as consumers' counsel in an effort to defend the consuming public from profiteers under the New Deal, she offered her moral support and advice.

She was the founder and for many years chairman of the Heterodoxy Club, an organization of women engaged in the arts and the professions.

Besides her husband, Mrs. Howe is survived by a sister, Miss Julie Jenney of Syracuse, and a brother, William S. Jenney of New York. . . . A memorial service will be held in New York.

"Some Unassuming Woman"

John O'Ren in The Baltimore Sun, February 13, 1934.

MISS FRANCES ROBINSON, secretary of General Hugh S. Johnson, has come into notice recently as a very important cog in the NRA. So much so, in fact, that I had come to the conclusion that Miss Robinson must be a very tactful woman as well as a highly capable one. But in a speech the other day she is quoted as saying:

"Perhaps some of you have wondered how politicians, lifted suddenly from obscurity, can carry on the intricate affairs of a highly technical Government job. There is no mystery. These translated gentlemen have not, by magic, become genii of finance or statesmanship, but they have found in their new office some unassuming woman who knows what it is all about and carries on."

I am wondering how that will set with the General, to say nothing of a number of other alleged miracle workers in Washington. It seems to be another case in which, to learn what is what, one must "look for the woman."

News from the Field

Florence Kennard Entertains Industrial Council

A MEETING of the Industrial Council of the Maryland Branch of the National Woman's Party was held Tuesday, February 27, at the home of Florence Kennard, Corresponding Secretary of the Maryland Branch. In spite of the inclement weather, an enthusiastic group, representing candy and laundry workers, braved the elements and came all the way across town to hear Elizabeth Forbes, Chairman of the Harford County (Maryland) Branch of the Party, talk on the need of an Industrial Council in Maryland, and Sophie Nordenholz discuss the handicaps of protective legislation.

The next meeting will be held the last week in March at the residence of Mary E. Baldwin, the newly-elected Chairman.

New Readers for Equal Rights

TWENTY-NINE of the 166 new subscriptions to EQUAL RIGHTS received during the past year were sent in by Sara B. Cummings, Chairman of the Philadelphia Branch. Twenty-eight of these subscriptions came from Pennsylvania and one from New York. The names of the subscribers are:

Frances Anné, Ruth G. Williams, and Mary C. Grove of Germantown, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Elmer T. Carter, Marie B. Miller, Mrs. James McGuigan, Martha M. Shopbell, Arabel Clark, Mabelle H. Thompson, Amy Kessler, Laura E. Butt, Mrs. W. Schwaiger, Edna A. Dull, Flora Schupp, and Mrs. H. L. Ritchie, Philadelphia; Elsie M. Pennell, Drexel Hill; Helen M. Shoe, Narberth; Elsie Ulrich, Penn Wynn; Mrs. J. J. Moore, Dr. Ruth Deeter, Anna L. Patterson, and Elizabeth T. Baker, Harrisburg; Lois Buenzli (four subscriptions), Upper Darby; Mrs. Charles Chaney, Lansdowne; and Mrs. T. Duncan Just, Ambler, Pennsylvania; and Mrs. Charles B. McLean, Flushing, Long Island, New York.

New York Readers, Please Note

THE New York Branch of the Woman's Party is actively working to defeat a bill which has been introduced in the New York Legislature by Assemblyman Bernhardt of Buffalo. The bill provides that no married woman in the State of New York, whose husband is employed in the Civil Service, may take a Civil Service examination.

Year after year, legislation against married women is proposed in the New York Legislature and always seems to come from the same source—Erie County. Measures to remove from Civil Service positions all married women whose husbands are similarly employed have been defeated on several occasions. Women from all parts of the State and all walks of life have opposed these bills, with the result that they have been defeated. Now, again this year, the old red herring has been revived, but under a disguise. This time the object is the prohibition of the employment of all married women with husbands in Civil Service.

Every bill of this sort must be fought for the reason that any one of them may prove to be an opening wedge through which eventually all married women may be barred from employment.

The New York Branch hopes that any New York reader of EQUAL RIGHTS who has not yet written to Hon. Horace S. Stone, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Assembly Chamber, Albany, N. Y., and Hon. Joseph A. McGinnies, Speaker of the Assembly; Hon. Irwin Steingut, Minority Leader of the Assembly; Hon. Russell G. Dunmore, Majority Leader; and Hon. Frank P. Bernhardt, in opposition to the Bernhardt Bill, Assembly Introduction No. 684, will do so at once.

The "Married Persons" Law

SINCE the opening of the present session of Congress on January 3, the Government Workers' Council has been watching for an opportunity to have the question of the repeal of Section 213 brought up for consideration. Last week such an opportunity seemed to present itself in connection with the Independent Offices Appropriation Bill, one of the very few appropriation bills which were to be open for amendments. Through the co-operation of the Civil Service Re-instatement League, a promise was obtained from Senator Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota that he would offer on the floor of the Senate an amendment to the Independent Offices Appropriation Bill, repealing Section 213.

The fullest co-operation was received from the field in setting the stage for favorable action but, when the psychological moment arrived, no amendment to Section 213 was offered. Senator Nye has failed so far to grant an interview to persons seeking an explanation of his failure to offer the amendment.

However, since the Independent Offices Appropriation Bill now has apparently been "buried" in the Appropriations Committee of the House, it is perhaps fortunate that it does not carry the repeal amendment. The groundwork laid by the efforts of the Council will undoubtedly prove of advantage in gaining favorable consideration of repeal at a future time. The Council is in this fight to stay until it wins, and with a continuation of the splendid support that is being given from the field, success is assured.

DAY PRINTING COMPANY
PUBLICATIONS AND BOOKS
600 East Lombard Street
Baltimore, Md.